Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1809. [2602.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

THE INTRIGUES
OF
The Queen of Spain
WITH THE
Prince of Peace and others.

Written by a Spanish Nobleman and Patriot, who alone can be acquainted with the intrigues and amors of the above personages.

For sale by
Cottom & Stewart.

August 11.

FINE PASTURE.

WE will be ready in about ten days to furnish butchers and others, Pasturage on our island, for any number of cattle not exceeding 100.

Philip Alexander,
John Luke.

July 29. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.

April 19.

TO HIRE,

By the month or year,
A Negro Man, *a sailor.*—He will be hired low if taken by the year.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 29.

FOR SALE,

50 hogsheads SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
10 hogsheads Antigua RUM,
40 bales best COTTON.

Joseph Riddle.

July 10. d

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do. Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES for sale.

Dec. 2.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the head of King-street and near to good water. Apply to

James Sanderson.

August 30 d

NOTICE.

BENJAMIN DULANY, sen. esq. having by his indenture of assignment, dated the eighth day of the present month, conveyed to me all his estate, real, personal and mixed, except the Bank Stock and money in deposit now standing in his name, in trust for certain purposes therein mentioned:—This is therefore to give notice to all tenants and others holding property under lease or otherwise, from, or belonging to the said Benjamin Dulany, sen. esq. or who are in any wise indebted to him, that he or they are hereafter to pay and account for the same, to me only or my order.

Daniel F. Dulany.

Sept. 11, 1m.

PRIME NEW YORK *PORK,*

FOR SALE BY
Trueman Brashears.

August 26.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
One elegant London made Patent PIANO FORTE, with additional Keys to C and Pedal.

One plain do. with additional Keys and Pedal.

ON HAND,
One plain home-made do. a little used.

August 9.

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale by

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 10.

John G. Ladd,

Has just received and offers for sale,
30 chests Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, of the ship Arthur's cargo imported in June last.

ALSO,
2 pipes & half pipes choice old Port Wine.
10 boxes ladies' Morocco Shoes.
200 casks fresh Stone Lime.

August 22.

Just Received, and now offered for sale,

A few Pots W. India Sweetmeats, viz.

Orange Peal, Mamey Apple, Pine Apple, Ginger. } IN POTS.
Guava Jelly in pots and boxes.
Tamarinds.
Excellent Lemons in boxes.
Limes, and Oranges.
Smoaked and pickled Salmon.
Sounds and Tongues.
Pickling Vinegar, and Groceries as usual.

Thos. Patten.

August 22.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,
Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,
A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

June 2. dtf

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jr.

September 14. d

For Freight or Charter,

THE FAST-SAILING SHIP
UNITED STATES,
GEORGE BARNETT, Master:
218 tons burthen, or 2200 barrels, will be ready to receive a cargo in four days. For further particulars apply to

Marsteller & Young.

September 12. dtf

SADDLE HORSES

FOR HIRE:
APPLY TO
John G. Francis;
Union Street.

September 19. 2t

Joseph H. Mandeville,

KING-STREET,
Has just received and for sale.
50 boxes Fresh Raisins,
40 do. Lemmons,
1000 New Goshen Cheese.
15 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum
12 do. 1st quality Brown Sugar.
ALSO,
2000 bushels Lisbon Salt,
2500 do. Corn, and
70 tons Plaister.

September 11. d2w

Baltimore College Lottery

Will positively commence drawing on the first Monday in November,

HIGHEST PRIZES.

2	of	20,000 Dollars.
3	of	10,000
3	of	5,000
2	of	2,000
10	of	1,000

R. GRAY

Having contracted for a large number of tickets in the above lottery, is enabled to supply his lottery customers at the Baltimore price, which at present is Ten Dollars and Fifty Cents, but will advance to Eleven Dollars on the first of October. By this arrangement the expence and risk of postage will be saved to purchasers, and their tickets can be examined at any time during the drawing without any extra charge.

September 15.

THE subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity for their past favors, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same. He likewise begs leave to inform them that on MONDAY, the 18th instant, he will commence his Night School, where will be taught, as usual, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, &c. &c.

Any young gentleman wishing to be instructed, will please to make early application to

G. W. Carlin.

September 14. d3w

TO LEASE,

On a low ground rent for ever, and on very advantageous terms,

A VALUABLE half acre Lot of Ground, situated on Washington and Duke streets, with a fine corner Lot. There is on the said property three frame buildings, one has been used as a pot house, but could be easily altered into any thing else, as it is a large and strong building—the others are dwelling houses—They will be leased with the ground, which will be rented as it is, or laid out in lots to suit the purchaser:

Enquire of
M'Knight and Stewart.

August 13

Fairfax County, to wit.

To all sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables and head-boroughs within the commonwealth of Virginia. Whereas complaint is made to me this day upon the oath of Thomas Peake, that Josiah Browning, laborer, who was lately committed to the jail of the said county of Fairfax, by warrant from John Thos. Ricketts, Justice of the peace of the said county, on suspicion of common barratry, and other misdemeanors did on the night of the 18th of this instant last past, forcible escape from the said Jail and is now going at large: These are therefore in the name of the commonwealth to require you & every of you in your respective counties, cities, towns and Precincts to make diligent search by way of hue and cry, for the said Josiah Browning, and him having found to seize and safely convey, or cause him to be convey'd, to the jail of the said county of Fairfax, there to be kept until he shall be there discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal this 19th *September*, 1809.

Humphrey Peake.—(s.)

Sale at Auction.

On Monday, September 25th, will be sold at public auction,
The good Schooner

SALLY & CHARLOTTE;
Burthen 54 tons, and well found, now lying at the wharf adjoining Mr. King's Lumber-yard. She will be sold on a credit of three, six and nine months, with good notes and approved indorsers, on the bank of Columbia or Alexandria. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

John Travers, Auctioneer.

George Town, Sept. 18.——21. ats

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
A GOOD MALE COOK.
Apply to the Printer.

September 21. d.

FRENCH NIGHT SCHOOL.

WILL be opened on the first day of October, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on the principles of Dufief's Grammar, at the house formerly occupied by the Bank of Alexandria. Great attention will be paid to the application and orderly behavior of the scholars, and terms may be known by applying to

A. W. Preuss.

Who continues to give private lessons in French, Spanish and German, and translates papers from and into these languages, with dispatch and accuracy.

September 20. d

☞ Notice.

I WISH to sell, the unexpired lease of 8 years, from the 10th day of December next, in the elegant and commodious HOTEL I now occupy in Alexandria. This establishment is justly celebrated as affording the best accomodations on the continent, and to a man of attention and abilities in the line of his profession, cannot fail to yield a handsome fortune. The proximity of this property to the seat of government, being but about six miles from the capitol, over the Potomac Bridge, the growing importance of Alexandria, and the increase of the business of the house since the residence of the present occupant, all conspire to prove, that there is not a more eligible situation in the United States.

Attached to the tavern, is a well conducted coffee house, supported by a respectable subscription.

Together with an insurance office.

There are at present twenty four yearly boarders of the first respectability, in the hotel.

The whole house is elegantly furnished, and to a person who takes the lease, the greater part of the furniture will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

William Caton.

September 20.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 11th September, *a negro girl* named ALLY, about 18 years of age, tall and strait, black. There is no doubt she is concealed or harbored somewhere in the town of Alexandrta, as she has been seen once or twice with her mother, who lives with Mr. Bryan Hampson—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing her in the jail of Alexandria or delivering her to me.

Basil H. Davidson.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harboring or carrying off said runaway as they will be dealt with according to law.

September 20. d3t.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2. dtf.

New-England Rum.

Thirty barrels, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville.
Corner of King and Fairfax streets

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

THE ROSE.

THE rose had been wash'd—lately wash'd in
a show'r,
That Mary to Anna convey'd:
The plentiful moisture encumber'd the flow-
er;
And weigh'd down its beautiful head.

The cup was all fill'd; and the leaves were
all wet,
And it seemed to a fanciful view,
To weep for the buds it had left with regret,
On the flourishing bush where it grew.

I hastily seiz'd it—unfit as it was,
For a nosegay, so dripping and drown'd,
And shaking it rudely, too rudely, alas!
I snapp'd it!—it fell to the ground!

"And such," I exclaim'd, "is the pitiless part,
"Some act by the delicate mind—
"Regardless of wringing and breaking the heart,
Already to sorrow resign'd!

"This elegant rose had I shaken it less,
"Might have bloom'd with the owner a-
while;
'And the tear that is wip'd with a little ad-
'dress
'May be follow'd perhaps with a smile."

Extract from the Medical Repository,
Published quarterly at N. York.

INTERESTING TO FEMALES.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

From a scientific and elegant dissertation on consumption of the lungs, communicated to Dr. Mitchill, by Dr. Young of N. York, are extracted the following premonitory remarks.

"But as the prevention of this destructive disease is preferable to the best methods of curing it, it is of importance to point out some of the causes which produce it, especially with respect to females. The first I shall mention is a combination among the Shoemakers; who appear to have resolved, that as the ladies' gowns had no bodies, their shoes should have only the semblance of a sole, but so narrow that half an inch of the vamp comes to the pavement at every step, and admits the water very freely. Secondly, I must mention the pernicious effects of their bodiless gowns without sleeves.—When a lady rises in the morning, she dresses comfortably, probably, in a gown with long sleeves; but Mrs. A. receives the following polite card from Mrs. B. "Mrs. B. presents her most respectful compliments to Mrs. A. and (having invited a few select friends) requests the pleasure of her company to spend a sociable evening." The weather is cold and damp, but Mrs. B. cannot think of entertaining company in the common room; and about half an hour before the visitants are expected, a fire is kindled in the best parlour, which had been well scrubbed in the forenoon; and to have all things complete, the carpet is laid down before the floor is dry. The time draws near. Mrs. A. retires to a cold room to dress, and as a suitable substitute for the warm morning dress, adopts thin book or cambrick muslin, with short wide sleeves, and other corresponding articles of dress! The neck and breast are bare, or covered with very thin gauze, and the arms naked almost to the shoulders. If the breast is left open to facilitate the entrance of Cupid's darts, it affords a more certain *mark* for the *envenomed shafts* of the *grisly king of terrors*. A muff and tippet may be worn in the streets, but are laid aside before the room gets warm. But Mrs. A. is bedecked in a suit much better adapted to the month of August than December; she looks out of the window and observes that it has rained, and that the streets are very wet but no matter; the walks are pretty dry, and it is but a step.—Madam sets off, and gets her feet wet.——When she arrives the fire just begins to blaze, the room is cold and damp, but off goes the muff and tippet; *her feet are wet and cold*, but politeness will not permit her to dry them: she sits shivering until the fire has warmed the room. The company having all arrived, the warm tea is served about; which, with the *heat* of a crowded room, opens the pores and produces a copious perspiration. At length the company breaks up, and the visitants return home through the damp night air, and find many of their fires extinguished and the rooms cold; they go shivering to bed, and are wakened in the morning with a most violent *cough* and *hoarseness!*

"The Deity has mercifully adapted the human constitution to bear very considerable extremes of *heat* and *cold*, but the changes from one condition to the other must be gradual; as all sudden changes either from *heat* to *cold* or from extreme *cold* to *heat* are attended with eminent danger. When a warm morning gown, with long sleeves, and a shawl, is exchanged for a thin muslin without *sleeves*, and a gauze handkerchief, the change is too great and too sudden to be borne with impunity; and any person who considers the circumstances can be at no loss to account for the frequency and fatality of consumptions. Here is fashion exhibited on one side, attended with *disease*, *death* and *desolation*; and common prudence on the other side, promising *health*, *pleasure*, & *longevity*, submitted to the *choice* of rational beings."

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

THERE are a great many wise sayings current on the worthlessness of wealth and power; or rather on their positive and universal tendency to injure the possessor, to deprave his morals and subvert his happiness. Judging from the invectives of the teachers of mankind, one would think that rank, office and riches would be as sedulously avoided, by those who desire to be happy, as any other road to ruin. Yet no one seems to be the better for these admonitions. People tug at the oar as strenuously, they manage the helm as vigilantly as ever, of that bark, by which they expect to gain the haven of riches and power.

This would be less remarkable if wealth and power had any advocates. If the invectives of their enemies were counteracted, in any manner, by the eulogies or vindication of their friends. Every one endeavors to make himself rich, but is contented to do so in silence. He does not attempt to vindicate the wisdom of his choice, or to recommend his own pursuit as an example to others, I do not recollect, in all my reading, a single eulogy on riches: a single descant on the happiness of wearing a crown.

It is true, indeed, that if moralists rail, in general, against riches and greatness, they have an equal or greater, and, doubtless, a much more sincere abhorrence of poverty. Perhaps we may find an explanation of their conduct in both respects, in their actual circumstances. Those who have leisure or inclination to read or write, are generally unqualified to get rich. Those professions for which fancy, wit, erudition, and powers of general reasoning, qualify a man, are, generally, far from being lucrative. Though not infamous, they are far from being honorable or dignified in the ordinary apprehensions of mankind. Those therefore, who are distinguished by the shining, but unprofitable qualities, are generally liable to the pinchings of poverty, are seldom permitted, either by the caprice of fortune, or by their own labors, to be rich. Experience, therefore, makes them too well acquainted with the evils of poverty, while they are naturally prompted to depreciate what is unattainable. Their ingenuity is commendably exerted in reconciling themselves to wants which they cannot remove, they meditate on all the dark shades of the picture: they consider the vices or foibles, of the rich or powerful, and as wealth and power make these defects conspicuous, they are fond of describing them as necessarily produced by power and wealth. They inveigh against them not as casual appendages, but as inseparable consequences. We are proud, overbearing, insolent, idle, sensual, unfeeling because we are powerful or rich. These are but the shadows of opulence and grandeur; money and office are seeds which inevitably sprout up into these baneful weeds, and virtue can no more be expected to grow from them, than a harvest of wheat from a plantation of nettles.

While these moralists disclaim any reverence for riches and power, however they set a high value on health, peace, and *competence*. They are very eloquent in praise of *golden* mediocrity. There is a middle line between poverty and riches, which they are ambitious of attaining. This middle point indeed, having a mere relative existence, cannot be defined, and no two persons would agree in their definitions of an *elegant sufficiency*, though they cordially concur, provided they have not, in their own opinion, attained it, in declaring that an elegant sufficiency would satisfy them. None but idiots, they imagine, would aspire to be very rich, to be noble, royal, or imperial.

It is strange that while nothing is more common than an indefatigable pursuit of riches and power, nothing would strike us with more novelty, then a regular encomium on these objects of pursuit. A formal recommendation of some qualities or conditions; as health and good humour, matrimonial tenderness or the possession of well-disposed children is rare, because it is superfluous. No one is insensible of these advantages; no one stands in need of proof or illustration to convince him how much they are desirable; but a eulogy on wealth or power, an earnest recommendation to pursue them, and a descant on the joys that follow in their train, would not only attract our curiosity as new, but startle our reason as absurd and paradoxical. The reader may be conscious of perpetual sighs, and an ever growing envy, excited by the splendor of his neighbor; he may regard the abuse of wealth in his neighbor; the misapplication of a large revenue, in selfish luxury or transient ostentation, with compassion or abhorrence, and frequently exclaim in secret—how differently would my larger benevolence, and purer taste employ all this money? The monuments of my taste should be durable, at least my magnificence should gratify the ear and eye of others with genuine harmony and legitimate beauty, and others should be gratified, without encroaching on my own selfish gratification. If I challenged the wonder or envy of observers, it should be by means of such luxuries or splendors as should afford a real gratification to their taste as well as my own. Even my sensual enjoyments should be such as others could partake of, & augment my own stock of pleasure, by their participation. While my principal delights should directly flow from the benefits which my wealth would shower upon others.

Such an aspirer as this would probably be startled by a grave and formal encomium upon power or wealth. He would feel surprise, even while conscious of an ardent desire for these objects; though his reason sanctify the wish by annexing to the acquisition, nothing but more signal and efficacious exertions of benevolence: nothing but the enlargement of those enjoyments, which, if they merely belong to the senses, are yet salutary to health, not unfriendly to morals, and of such a kind as survive even our own lives, and cannot be enjoyed exclusively by the possessor even while he lives.

Nothing is more evident, than that wealth may be employed to the lasting benefit of others: and that authority may be rendered equally or still more subservient to public happiness. One would, therefore, naturally conclude that wealth and power are good things, and in a high degree desirable. How can power or wealth be sources of misery to those who seek them with resolutions to employ them rightly, and consequently to enjoy them truly?

It is common to enlarge upon the temptations to hard-hearted indolence; wasting sensuality or selfish tyranny, to which the possession of crowns and palaces expose us; but such declaimers merely pronounce their own condemnation. They inform us indirectly, but distinctly, that they have no conception of the uses of office or money, but as instrumental to frivolous pomp, and lazy luxury, on one side, or oppression and injustice on the other. They certainly manifest their prudence in refusing a knife, which they know they shall employ in cutting their own throats, or those of their neighbors, or which they erroneously imagine is unfitted to any other purpose; but surely those may laudably covet a tool, which, though capable of being turned against innocence and merit, may likewise be successfully wielded in their defence; which tho' destructive in the grasp of malice and cruelty, is swift to rescue & powerful to save in the hands of wisdom & benificence.

We may say, indeed, that, if mankind be taken as we find them, power and wealth will be more likely to corrupt than improve the possessor, and be more liable to be abused by indolence and even incapacity, than rightly employed. That wisdom and benevolence which leads to the right use of wealth and power, may be said to be extremely rare, or of very difficult attainment.

The best use of wealth and power, or of any other advantage, is, indeed, a problem difficult to solve; but happily there are many intermediate degrees between the best and the worst. Nothing less than omniscience can perceive the most beneficial mode of conduct in any circumstances, but right intentions are always sufficient security for accomplishing some good. He that makes use of all the lights in his power, and whose purposes are tolerably pure, can never be very wide of the best path, and tho' he does not do as much, as would be done by the same means, guided by unerring wisdom, he cannot fail to do much. The true object of invective seems to be egregiously mistaken by such moralists: wealth and power ought not to be reviled or deprecated, any more than bodily vigor or dexterity, or intellectual acuteness, or knowledge. The latter like the former, may be abused or misapplied; may be enlisted in the cause of wickedness, and be instrumental only to the misery of the possessor, and the ruin of his neighbors. Hence the necessity, not of dreading, or renouncing, for ourselves, or our friends, a healthful person or a strong mind, but of pointing out the happiness and glory of exerting these qualities for beneficial purposes. Hence the necessity of showing the value of power and riches, by describing the extensive benefits to mankind, which will be produced by the honest or wise employment of them. The rich should be taught not to lament or despise their situation, but to glory in the means of so much genuine happiness. Among sensual enjoyments, their pursuit should be directed to sources of keener or higher pleasure than dogs, horses, prostitutes, and turtle soups can afford. If their system must be easy and luxurious, they should be allured by the blandishments of eloquence, from the bottle and the stews, from billiards and champaigne, from the stable and the horse-course, to the higher luxuries of pictures and books, musick and conversation. These are much nearer to the true objects of human activity, than many others, tho' there are many nearer still.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *Sept.* 19.

Latest from England.

The fast sailing ship Frances, captain Taylor, arrived at this port yesterday in 38 days from Greenock, from whence she sailed on the 10th of August. Captain T. has politely furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Glasgow papers to the 9th from which the succeeding articles are selected as the most important.

We learn, verbally, that the British expedition had taken the island of Walcheren—that American produce generally had experienced a considerable rise in England, under the expectation that the non-intercourse bill would be renewed; that a continental congress was to be held in Vienna; and that a peace between France and Austria, dictated by the conqueror, would follow the armistice.

LONDON, *August* 1.

The war with France was commenced on the part of this country, on account of the Scheldt. It would be curious if it were to terminate as it began.

BRITISH NAVY.

The following is the amount of the British naval force up to this day.

At sea, 64 ships of the line, 13 from 50 to 44 guns, 106 frigates, 83 sloops, and yachts, 5 bombs and fire ships, 67 brigs, 10 cutters, 85 schooners, gun-vessels, luggers, &c. Total 433. In port and fitting, 49 of the line, 5 from 50 to 44 guns, 54 frigates, 36 sloops and yachts, 5 bombs and fire ships, 95 brigs, 29 cutters, 16 schooners, gun-vessels, luggers, &c. Total 389. Guard-ships, hospital-ships, &c. 40 of the line, 5 from 50 to 44 guns, 18 frigates, 6 sloops and yachts, 2 brigs, 3 cutters, 5 schooners, &c. Total, 80. In ordinary and repairing, 62 of the line, 14 from 50 to 44 guns, 57 frigates, 56 sloops and yachts, 10 bombs and fire-ships, 15 brigs and 6 schooners, &c. Total 200. Building, 47 of the line, 25 frigates, 10 sloops and yachts, 16 bombs and fire ships, 82 brigs, 6 schooners, &c. Total 116.—Grand total 1218.

Colonel Morton an American gentleman of great intelligence and respectability, who was sent from this country by Mr. Pinkney with despatches to France, after the refusal of this government to ratify the terms of Mr. Erskine's agreement with the government of the United States, left Paris on the 18th ultimo, and returned to town a few days ago. When he arrived at Morlaix, on board the cartel, he was not in the first instance permitted to land; but upon an explanation being given of the character on which he was deputed, orders were given that he should be immediately allowed to proceed to Paris. When it was understood in the French capital that Mr. Erskine's measures had not received the sanction of his government, the fact was immediately communicated by the telegraph to the emperor at Vienna, and an opinion seemed to prevail, that advantage would be taken of the new misunderstanding, to produce a favorable change in the relations now subsisting between France and America.

August 2.

There have been some skirmishes between the Austrians and the Russian general Buiter, who after some fighting had taken possession of Lamborg. Another column of Russians had arrived within twenty miles of Cracow. The separation of Gallicia from the Austrian government is decided upon. A levy of 50,000 men was

made in order to join them to the army of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

The Pacific has arrived from Philadelphia.

Expeditions appear to be the order of the day. There is now one fitting out at Cork, but its extent is not known. Sixty transports lately arrived from Lisbon, will be employed in it.

A report has prevailed for some time that Bonaparte has returned to Paris. We believe, however, that it rests upon no actual authority, and is merely a speculation hazarded upon the rapidity with which after the signing the armistice of Znaim, he withdrew to Vienna, and the danger anticipated near home, from our expedition.

A Gottenburg mail arrived last night, with letters and papers to the 21st July.—They contain no news of any interest, and merely repeat the account of the capture, by our cruizers, of 6 Russian gun boats and 20 transports, laden with provisions for the Russian army acting against Sweden. It is said that Bonaparte has declared that he does not mean to interfere in the new government of Sweden; but wishes the people of that country, in forming one, to consult only their own happiness. The magnanimous Alexander has interfered for him and that will answer the purpose extremely well.

An article dated Stockholm, July 20, says,—the Russian fleet are ready for sea, and outside the booms at Cronstadt. Sir James Saumarez is afraid they will haul into the harbor when he makes his appearance.

Dutch papers have been received of the 25th ult. They contain but one article of intelligence. This, under the date of Paris, July 21, relates to the war in Spain. On the 3d ult. it is said General Pinot attacked the town of St. Felin de Quixois, and took it, though the Spaniards defended themselves obstinately from the heights.—On the following day the same general advanced against Palamos, which was taken, although defended by ten gun boats and 2 brigs, which played upon the French; but these being forced off, the Spaniards were, for the most part, driven into the sea: few prisoners were made. In Palamos, the French found about 1000 muskets and six cannon. St. Felin and Palamos are two little harbors, and are represented as useful, being asylums for French vessels and assisting in maintaining a communication with Barcelona along the coast.

MOST GALLANT ATCHIEVEMENT.

We have the pleasure to lay before the public an account of a most brilliant atchievement against the Russian flotilla in the Baltic. We ardently hope that frequent opportunities may be afforded us of making Russia feel our power.

About the beginning of last month the Russian flotilla in the Baltic took up a position under a point called Pencula. Each wing of their flotilla was flanked by a rock. In this position they seemed to defy our power. Such a defiance could not of course be brooked by British seamen, and it was resolved to man our boats and send them in to teach them more respect. The boats of the Bellerophon, Implacable, Melpomene, and Prometheus, were accordingly manned, and on the night of the 7th ult. proceeded under the command of lieut. Hawky to attack the enemy in their strong position—Observing our approach, the Russians poured a heavy fire from their flotilla and from the two rocks—Our gallant countrymen, however, advanced with their characteristic bravery and steadiness, disregarding the fire of the enemy and not firing a shot till the boats were close to the flotilla, then they opened upon them. The flotilla consisted of 8 gun boats, each mounting a 32 and 24 pounders and 46 men. Six of these were brought out and one was sunk. There were besides 12 vessels under the protection of the flotilla, laden with powder and provisions for the Russian army, these were all taken and a large ship was burnt.

We grieve to say that lieut. Hawky, as promising an officer as any in our service, was killed by a grape shot after he had taken one of the gun boats. Lieut. Sterling of the Prometheus, was so severely wounded that he died soon after the action. Mr. Montency, a midshipman, was killed, we had in all 17 killed and 37 wounded.

The loss of the Russians was much greater, they had 55 killed, a great number were wounded, 127 were made prisoners, of whom 51 were wounded.

SENTENCE OF LORD GAMBIER.

By direction of the court the judge advocate read the sentence as follows:

"That the court having duly deliberated on the evidence in support of the charge exhibited against admiral the right hon. lord Gambier, and having also minutely weighed the evidence adduced by his lordship in his defence, have determined that the charge,

"The admiral the right hon. lord Gambier, on the 12th day of April, the enemy's ships being then on shore, and the signal having been made that they could be destroyed, did, for a considerable time, neglect or delay taking effectual measures for destroying them," has not been proved against the said admiral lord Gambier, but that his lordship's conduct on that occasion, as commander in chief of the Channel fleet employed in Basque Roads, between the 17th day of March and the 26th day of April, 1809, was marked by zeal, judgment, ability, and an anxious attention to the welfare of his majesty's service, and therefore do adjudge him to be most honorably acquitted, and he is hereby most honorably acquitted.

The president then called for lord Gambier's sword and addressed his lordship as follows:—

"Lord Gambier—I have peculiar pleasure in receiving the commands of the court to return you your sword, upon the fullest conviction that you will use it as you have hitherto done, with advantage to your country, and your own personal honor (returning him his sword.)

"Having so far obeyed the commands of the court, I beg you will permit me, in my individual capacity, to express to you the high gratification I have experienced upon this occasion."

Lord Gambier replied,

"I cannot sufficiently express the sense I feel of the patient attention of the court, and beg to return my thanks to you, sir, for the obliging manner in which you have conveyed to me their sentiments."

The court was then dissolved.

August 5.

Still are we without any official intelligence from the expedition—but we are happy to lay before our readers the following letter which informs us of the surrender of Flushing, and the whole island of Walcheren:—

"HARWICH, *August* 4.

"Intelligence has just been brought from the expedition by a foreign vessel which left the Dutch coast last Wednesday night. She had been with the expedition from Saturday last—on that day about one P. M. she was in the midst of our expedition, which was then about two miles distant from Flushing. They were then at anchor. Three guns having been fired at the admiral's ship the whole of the fleet weighed and stood close in. The foreign vessel then set sail for another part of the Dutch coast more to the northward, where she remained until Wednesday night, when she received a short note by a fishing vessel, directing her to return with all haste to England, and adding that, "Flushing had been taken by the English"—By Flushing, the master of the foreign vessel means the surrender of the whole island of Walcheren. The above intelligence comes from a source that may be relied on."

The above is the latest intelligence that has been received. Other accounts have arrived here; but they do not bring down the intelligence later than last Tuesday.

On Wednesday last, a telegraphic order was received at Deal from the admiralty, for all the vessels with the heavy artillery on board lying in the Downs, to sail immediately to join the expedition: and they all sailed on Thursday morning, under convoy of his majesty's sloop Rinaldo.

At a late hour this morning we received Hamburg Correspondents of the 25th and 26th ult. Berlin papers of the 22d and Prague of the 17th. They contain the following intelligence:

THE MAIN, *July* 20.

The head quarters of the Archduke Charles are at Ey au. A congress for peace is spoken of to be held in Moravia or at Vienna. The emperor Francis, according to some accounts, is gone from Olmutz, to Hungary.

BERLIN, *July* 23.

Every thing is likely to be arranged between Russia and Sweden. The conditions of the peace are the surrender of the island of Aland—the surrender of Finland, and the shutting of Swedish ports against the English.

COPENHAGAN, *July* 1.

General Gardanne, the French ambassador at the Persian court, is arrived there—and has already had several conferences with the Reis Effendi. It is not doubted that the Porte will soon break with England.

By a letter from Lisbon, dated July 19, sir Arthur Wellesley was still at Valencia on the 12th, waiting the arrival of the light troops under general Crawford.

The Dutch letters which announce the preliminaries of peace to have been signed, represent the following as the substance of the treaty. Bonaparte is said to have wrested from Austria all her territories on the right bank of the Danube, & to have extended the Bavarian territories to Vienna on the east, and following a line along the frontiers of Hungary to the Drau to have ascended to the sources of that river. A line is then described to Inspruck and Bregenz and this new accession of territory to the south of the Drau, including part of Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, Trieste and Fiume, is added to the kingdom of Italy—The Tyrol is ceded by Bavaria to France—Wirtemberg and Baden are to get some accession of territory in Franconia—Bohemia and Moravia are to be retained by the house of Austria, as well as Hungary—Russia is to obtain an increase of territory in Austrian Poland. Saxony is also to have increase.

August 6.

We are still without any arrival from the expedition; nothing had reached the admiralty at 3 o'clock, at least so it is said there. The anxiety of the public on this subject is very great.

Yesterday an Austrian messenger arrived with dispatches to prince Staremberg, who immediately communicated their contents to Mr. Canning. We hear that they are dated on the 9th ult. and announce the necessity to which the imperial army was reduced of suing for a suspension of hostilities It was last night confidently stated that these despatches represent the overture intended to be made to the enemy, as being merely for the establishment of a truce, and expressing a hope that the successful co-operation of England in the war, might enable the emperor Francis to renew hostilities.

LIMERICK, *July* 29.

Thursday arrived in our port the ship Edward and Charles, of and from Philadelphia. On the 8th instant in lat 46, long. 42 W. fell in with 4 sail of men of war, all dismasted but one frigate then standing to the eastward, one of the frigates having a jury-topmast rigged had a 74 gun ship in tow, supposed to be French, with her foremast only standing; they were steering in such a direction that the master supposed they were bound for Halifax.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

MARRIED last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Waters, *Mr. Thomas Mount*, to *Miss Sarah Smith*, daughter of Mr. Joseph Smith, all of this town.

From St. Bartholomews, August 25.

The British have declared Guadaloupe, St. Martins, and St. Eustatia, in a state of blockade. We have just learned that a French squadron have entered Guadaloupe with troops. The British have enforced the old act—that all neutrals shall carry the production of their own country to British ports in the West Indies—so a Swedish vessel cannot carry to Antigua, &c. a cargo of American produce from St. Bartholomews.

NEWBURYPORT, *Sept.* 16.

Arrived schr. Independence, Brown, from St. Pierres (Martinique) Left August 11, brig Harriot, Chase, Newburyport, uncertain; schr. Spedwell, Devereux, Marblehead, do; schr. Sophron, Carving for Bath 8 days; schr. Neptune, Very, for Salem, 10, schr. Fairplay, Grinnells Alexandria, do. Spoke Sept. 5, lat. 39, long. 68, 32, brig Governor Strong, Rowe, 2 days from Bath for the West Indies, who on the 28th Aug. had his vessel knocked down, and lay on his beam ends two hours, lost his deck load, boats, cambooses, sails very much shattered, very sick himself and some of his people disabled; he was bound to Bath; supplied him with medicine, &c.

Arrived, brig Sukey, Gedding, 28 days from St. Barts, via St. Thomas and Turk's Island. Left at St. Thomas, a sloop of Portland, ready to sail. Spoke, Sept. 3, lat. 35, long. 72, brig Brothers, from Wilmington for Jamaica, 8 days out, all well. Markets generally at the islands dull.

Mr. Lunt, one of our pilots, boarded in the bay yesterday, brig Neutrality, Barnes, of Portsmouth, 33 days from Demerara.—Left, brig George Washington, Lake, for Portsmouth, in 5 days; Sally, Glover, in 10; ship George, Greene, half discharged; schr. Rising Sun, Jackson, in 10; Little Dick, Dennis, for Newburyport, 10 days. Spoke, August 11, on the Bar, going into Demarara, the Barbados Mill Boat, informed that an EMBARGO had taken place in the island on all the American vessels—spoke a brig from Trinidad, bound to Boston, the captain informed that capt. Boardman, of Portsmouth was cast away and lost his vessel at Trinidad—American produce had risen 25 per cent the day before she sailed, in consequence of hearing that an embargo had taken place in America.

☞ *Printing in all its variety neatly executed at this office.*

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ENTERED,

Schr. Lucinda, Bassett, Boston—sundries—different merchants.

CLEARED,

Sloop Unity, Derrick, Philadelphia—by C. Hand.

Schr. Silvia, Lewis, Boston—by Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Traveller, Roberts, St. Bartholomews—by Daniel M'Clean.

Ship Commerce, Crowdhill, do.—by Jas. Patton.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

SEPTEMBER 19, 1809.

ORDERED,

That John Ramsay, Joseph Riddle, and John Harper, be commissioners to hold an election in the second ward, on Monday, the second day of October next, at the council chamber, to elect a member of the Common Council for said ward.

Extract from the minutes,

ADAM LYNN, C. C.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber passed his Note of hand for 18 dollors, payable to captain George Terrett on the 25th of December, 1809, for the hire of a Negro Girl named Sukey—She having absented herself from my service, I caution all persons from harboring her at their peril

Henry Marshall.

September 22. d3t*

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mrs. and Master Barrett.

ON SATURDAY EVENING,
SEPTEMBER 23,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
A celebrated Tragedy, in 5 acts (never performed here)
CALLED

ADELGITHA;

OR,

The Fruits of a Single Error.

Guiscard,	Mr. Downie.
Michael Ducas,	M'Kenzie.
Lothaire, (his second and last appearance)	Master Barrett.
Dercetus,	Harris.
Rainulf,	Miller.
Alciphron,	Cross.
Hubert,	Jacobs.
Julian,	Briers.
Tancred,	Wilmot.
Adelgitha,	Mrs. Barrett.
Imma,	Wood.
Claudia,	Jefferson.

End of the Play,
NEW COMIC SONG,
"HOW TO NAIL 'EM."
By Mr Jefferson.
After which,
A HORNPIPE,
By Mr. Harris, in the character of a sailor.

To which will be added
A musical FARCE in two acts, (never performed here,) called,
YOUTH, LOVE AND FOLLY.

Louis de Linval,	Master Barnett.
Baron,	Francis.
Florimond,	Jefferson.
Antonie,	Wilmot.
La Fleur,	Briers.
Dennis,	Harris.
Clotilla,	Mrs. Seymour.
Bona,	Jacobs.
Annette,	Wilmot.

☞ Box one dollar—Pitt three quarters of a dollar—Gallery half a dollar—Children's Tickets to the Boxes half a dollar.

*** Tickets to be had at the office of Mr. Snowden, at Mr. Caton's, and at the Theatre.

†† Doors will open at six—curtain 11s a quarter before seven o'clock.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

THE Brick Dwelling House and Store, on Fairfax street, between King and Prince-streets, together with the Wooden Warehouse an the alley, now occupied by *Lewis Deblois.*

APPLY TO

Jonah Thompson & Son.

September 15. 3taw4w

OBSERVE.

The following MEDICINES are sold by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller in King-street—and by A. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, Alexandria.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant Fevers,

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills,

Prepared by Richard Lee and Son.

Persons wishing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in enquiring for Lee's Anti bilious Pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper the signature of Richard Lee and Son.—This is necessary, as there are other pills of the same name.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in *every* situation in life without the least inconvenience or danger.

They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions: to restore the appetite, *produce a regular habit of the body*, promote free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, so often attended with fatal consequences to the lives of thousands, and seldom, if ever, fail to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Habitual costiveness, and its opposite, are removed by their wholesome influence, as also those diseases arising from them, headaches and sickness at the stomach.

It is almost unnecessary to state, that on the *regular habit of the system*, the health of mankind depends. To conduce to this all-important object, perhaps no medicine was ever more generally successful than these pills: *they never do harm*, and at least nine times out of ten afford relief to those who use them for the purposes for which they were intended.

With the most perfect confidence we recommend these pills to the public, and will only further add, that their operation is always pleasant, and that they leave nothing of that costiveness behind them too often attending medicines designed for similar purposes.

Ten years have justified us in stating these facts during which we have had a very extensive and constantly encreasing sale for this truly valuable medicine.

To the Ladies,

Whose faces and complexion are injured with Freckles, Pimples, Black Worms, Tan or Ayburn, Ringworms, Prickly Heat, &c.

To those persons is recommended

Lee's Persian Lotion,

A certain remedy for removing those disagreeable barriers to beauty, the proprietors with the most sacred regard to truth, and the credit of those medicines, assure the afflicted that all the different appearances above enumerated, are in a short time subdued by wetting the parts affected, with this pleasant fluid, according to the directions on each bottle.

Persons therefore who regard, either what is due to themselves, or the favor and opinion of the world, who can distinguish between the comeliness of health, and the deformity of disease, and who can weigh the advantages which belong to and are inseparable from an engaging appearance, to which perhaps they themselves, have by nature, the strongest claims, are seriously assured *these* advantages so far as belong to a good skin, are to be obtained by the use of his Lotion, however violently they may happen to be afflicted.

Instead of the studious and debilitating courses of medicines which patients went through formerly, and which perhaps they are still too frequently obliged to undergo, it is now found that the greatest number of these complaints are most certainly & speedily removed by the use of local remedies merely, than they ever were by a contrary course.

LEE's LOTION

Is celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, it operates mildly without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Sold at the Bookstore.

The article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

RICHARD LEE & SON.

Persons not attending to the above, are liable to be imposed upon.

August 9.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild certain and efficacious in its operations.—Should no worms exist in the body, it will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and bad indigestions, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleets, flour albus [or whites, jimpotency, barrenness &c. &c.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermitten fevers.

Lee's Genuine Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprain bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the use of other remedies.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes:

Tooth Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaister.

DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain and never failing cure for venereal complaints.

N. B. Each and every medicine above enumerated, have directions describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

April 3.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB t No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tenerriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northe- Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

Washington Tavern.

Geo. Talbott & Francis Hall,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken that commodious tavern, in Alexandria, well known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*—where travellers and others who may please to favor them with their custom, may depend on every attention being paid them.

They have now on hand and will constantly keep a stock of the very best liquors and wines—their table will be always supplied with the best provisions—their beds are good—their stabling excellent, with a careful and attentive hostler.

From the known experience of FRANCIS HALL, [who has lived in the house since it became a tavern] they flatter themselves it will be in their power to give satisfaction and they assure their patrons that nothing on their part shall be left undone.

☞ Private families can be accommodated at the shortest notice with either Dinners or Suppers.

Sept. 18. d

Scheme of a Lottery,

For founding a COLLEGE *in Baltimore.*

2 prizes o	20,000	is	40,000
3	10,000		30,000
3	5,000		15,000
2	2,500		5,000
10	1,000		10,000
15	500		7,500
20	200		4,000
50	100		5,000
100	50		5,000
200	20		4,000
3500	15		52,500
3500	12		42,000

7405 Prizes. } Not two to a Prize,
14595 Blanks. }

Of the above Prizes the following are stationary:

First drawn Ticket			500
First do. after	1000	Tickets	500
First do.	2000		500
First do.	3000		500
First do.	4000		500
First do.	5000		500
First do.	6000		500
First do.	7000		500
First do.	8000		500
First do.	9000		500
First do.	10000		500
First do.	11000		1000
First do.	12000		1000
First do.	13000		5000
First do.	14000		1000
First do.	15000		1000
First do.	16000		10000
First do.	17000		1000
First do.	18000		1000
First do.	19000		1000
First do.	20000		1000
First do.	21000		1000
Last drawn Ticket			1000

The above Lottery commences drawing on the first Monday in November next, and will be continued regularly at the rate of fifteen hundred tickets each week until finished.—prizes in the late New-York and Baltimore lotteries, taken in payment for tickets in this.

A correct list of the drawing will be received two or three times a week, and all tickets sold by the subscriber examined free of expence.

Present price of tickets, Ten Dollars Fifty Cents; but will in a few days be raised to Eleven Dollars—

For sale by

Robert Gray.

August 8.

Afurther Proof

OF

Yarwood's useful Washing Machine.

We the subscribers have found, on trial, Joseph Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine to answer fully the intended purpose of washing cloaths of every description, and do heredy recommend them to the public as a great saving of soap, labor and cloaths. Given under our hands this day of June, 1809.

(Signed)

Dorothea Krouse, Cathinder Calder, Ann M'Carren, Martha Abercrombie, Ruth Devon, Rebecca Hattersley, Valinda Brown, Elizabeth Black, Jane B. Swann, H. Dick, Susanna Rounsaville, Elizabeth Wilson, Elizabeth Snyder, Nancy Kell, Sarah Kelsenger, Margaret B. Manley, Mary Fendall, Mary Steel, Sarah Fitzhugh, Mary Duffey, Persia Hodgkin, Carolina Hopkins, Sarah B. M'Kenay, Elizabeth Muir, Polly Rhoades, Elizabeth Longden, Ann Snowden, Ann Davies, Mary Bogan, Mary Slade, Betsey Furner, Mary Smith, Sarah G. Janney.

With pleasure I do return my sincere thanks to the above named ladies, and many others who have favored me with their certificates and custom in the purchase of Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine. I find them still in great demand in this place, but finding a very great scarcity of plank to answer the purpose of making them here, I shall in a few days or weeks commence making them to the southward. But will endeavor to supply others at a short notice after my return. I have a few now made on hand, which can be had if applied for soon.

Wm. C. Newton,

Assignee of Joseph Yarwood.

July 24.

N. B. Mr. John Troup will superintend the making, and supplying customers in my absence.

WM. C. NEWTON.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO USE *Y RWOOD'S* Patent Washing Machine.

First fill the barrel half full of your finest cloths, than fill the bottom of the Reservoir with hot suds up to the side planks, turn the Crank backwards and forwards so as to make the cloaths fall the hardest against the sides of the barrel for about twenty-five minutes, then use the same suds with a little more soap and hot water for the next finest cloaths, until the suds are unfit for use, then second your cloaths in the same way with boiling suds, after dubbing a little soap on the dirtiest parts of the cloaths; then rince them in the machine in warm or cold water.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust dated on the third day of September, 1807, from John Bogue to himself, Ludwell Lee and Charles Alexander, will, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next, at four o'clock of that day, at the tavern of Benjamin Thornton, in the town of Leesburg, & county of Loudoun, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money,

A Tract of Land,

in the county of Loudoun, on the north side of the main road from Leesburg to Alexandria, and about one quarter of a mile to the eastward of Goose Creek, containing 114 acres, which land is in the possession of the said John Bogue, or so much thereof as will pay the expences of the sale and the sum of 143 dollars and 33 cents, with interest due by the said Bogue to Mrs. Frances Alexander, administratrix of Charles Alexander, esquire, deceased, and the further sum of 286 dollars and 66 cents, with interest thereon, due to the heirs of the said Charles Alexander.

Edmund J. Lee,

Trustee.

September 19. dts

PUBLIC SALE.

Under a decree of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, the subscribers will expose to public sale at the coffee-house on the 14th day of next month, on a credit of sixty and ninety days,

An Undivided moiety of a rent of £ 131 18 per annum,

Payable for ever, charged on a lot of ground situated at the intersection of Wolfe and Union-streets, and extending southwardly along the west side of Union street one hundred and fifteen feet, and westwardly along the south side of Wolfe street sixty two feet six inches The payment of this rent is secured by valuable permament improvements on the lot.

And if from the sale of the above rent, charge the sum required by the decree of the court cannot be raised—the subscribers will then proceed to sell, at the same place, and on the same credit—

One undivided seventh part of the reversion in fee,

Expectant on the death of Jane Roberdeau, widow of Daniel Roberdeau, deceased, in the following Lots, that is to say, one Lot on the east side of Water street between Wolfe and Wilke's streets, in front on Water-treet 51 feet 3 inches, in depth 125 feet, and bounded on the north by an alley 4 feet wide.—On this lot is erected a handsome and convenient 3 story brick dwelling house, with the usual out-houses.—And two other lots adjoining each other on the west side of Union-st. between Wolfe and Wilke-streets, in front on Union-street forty one feet, in depth one hundred and twenty five feet.

R. I. Taylor.

Cuthbert Powell.

September 8. dpot

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave this place, takes the liberty to request all who have not been able to settle their accounts with him to call and settle said accounts with Mr *Robert I. Taylor*, or Mr. *William Bartleman*, either of whose receipts, jointly or separately, shall be good against me.

Samuel M'Claud.

September 18. eo3w

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.

50 barrels Whiskey.

1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.

Goshen do. in casks.

5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.

1000 do. white do.

French Brandy.

Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*

Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads an barrels.

Do inferior qualities, in do.

Molasses, in hogsheads.

Clover Seed, warranted fresh.

Cotton, in bales and by retail.

Candles, mould and dipped.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &s. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Plaister of Paris, &c. d

April 17.

☞ PRINTING in all its various branches, handsomely executed with accuracy and dispatch.